

“A Study to Assess the Knowledge of Health Workers Regarding National Rural Health Mission at Selected Primary Health Center of Bengaluru Rural Districts with a view to Prepare an Information Booklet”

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Place of Study: Bengaluru

Abstract:

Introduction: -National Rural Health Mission is a national health programme which started with a view to improve rural health care services. At grass root level, health workers are the backbone of the health care delivery system. This study was conducted with the aim to assess the knowledge of health workers regarding National Rural Health Mission with a view to prepare an information booklet.

Material methods : Descriptive survey approach was adopted to collect the data; the structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to conveniently selected samples of 90 health workers of selected Primary Health Centres of Bangalore Rural District (south). The collected data was analyzed and interpreted based on descriptive statistics.

Result: -The major findings of the study were that the overall mean knowledge score was found to be 51.5 percent. So there was moderate knowledge among health workers regarding National Rural Health Mission.

Conclusion: -The moderate knowledge can be effectively strengthened through information booklet used as a source of information in educating Health workers

Keywords: Knowledge, Health workers, National Rural Health Mission.

Research problem:- “A study to assess the Knowledge of Health workers regarding National Rural Health Mission in selected Primary Health Centers of Bangalore Rural District with a view to prepare an Information Booklet.”

Objectives of the study:

1. To assess the knowledge of the Health workers regarding the National Rural Health Mission.
2. To assess the association between knowledge of Health workers with selected demographic variables.
3. To prepare an information booklet on National Rural Health Mission.

Hypothesis : H₁: There is significant association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables of Health workers as measured by Chi-square. (P value at 0.05 levels)

Methodology :

Research Approach : descriptive research approach was considered

Research Design : Non-experimental descriptive design

Research Setting : selected primary health Centres of Bengaluru rural districts.

Target Population : Health workers of selected Primary health centers of Bangalore Rural Districts

Sampling Technique : Purposive sampling technique has been used in selecting primary health centers of Bangalore rural (south) districts & convenient sample technique has been used in selecting health workers.

Sample and Sample Size : 90 health workers are selected in this study

Variables under the Study :

1. Demographic Variables :

In this study demographic variable includes age, sex, educational status, occupation, working experience under NRHM, previous exposure to NRHM, source of information and training under NRHM.

Research Variables :

Research variables refer to level of knowledge of health workers at rural primary health centers regarding National Rural Health Mission.

Validity of the Tool : 12 experts in the field of community health nursing and Community medicine. Reliability of the Tool: The stability of the tool was done by test retest method. By applying Spearman Brown prophecy formula, the value obtained found for knowledge was $r=0.88$, so the tool was found to be stable.

Description of the Final tool : in this study a structured questionnaire was used to collect the baseline data and knowledge of health workers regarding the National Rural Health Mission. A brief description of tool used is given below.

Tool 1 – Structured questionnaire

Section A - Structured questionnaire to collect baseline data.

Section B - Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of Health Workers regarding National Rural Health Mission.

Plan for data : Analysis : Data was analyzed by applying descriptive and inferential statistics

The findings were presented under the following sections

Section 1: Analysis of demographic characteristics of Health Workers.

Section 2:

- Over all mean knowledge regarding National Rural Health Mission.
- Aspect wise knowledge of Health workers on Concepts, Objectives, Component and Vision of NRHM, ASHA and NRHM, Janani Suraksha Yojana, IPHS and NRHM, Role of health workers.
- Association between knowledge of health workers and demographic variables such as age, sex

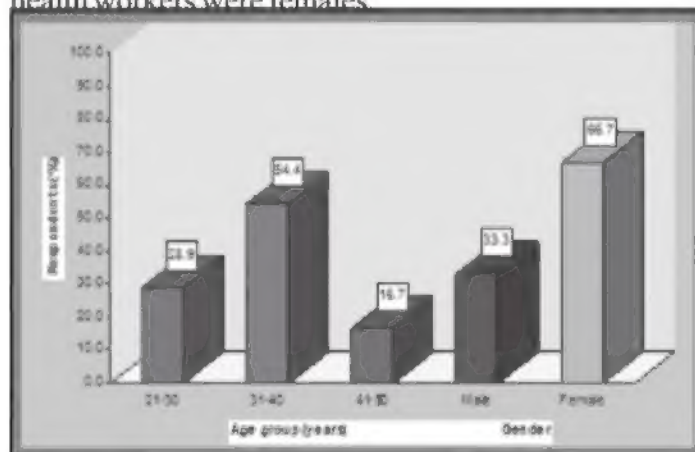
educational status, occupation, working experience in under NRHM ,training in NRHM, and sources of information.

Section-1 : Demographic Characteristics of Respondents Classification of Respondents by Age, Gender

n= 90

Characteristics	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
Age group (years)	21-30	26	28.9
	31-40	49	54.4
	41-50	15	16.7
Total		90	100
Gender	Male	30	33.3
	Female	60	66.7
Total		90	100

Table 1 Represents the classification of the respondents by age group and gender. The results show that majority (54.4percentage) of health workers belonged to age group of 31-40 years and 16.7 percentages were in age group of 41-50 years age. Regarding the gender, majority (66.7 percentages) of health workers were females

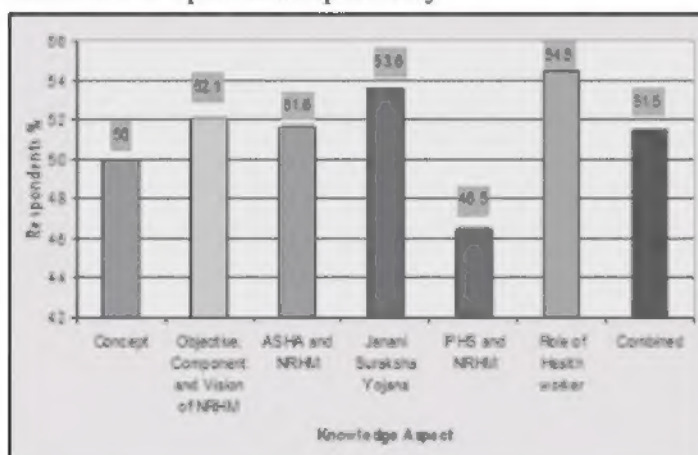


Section - 2: Overall and Aspect wise Knowledge scores of Respondents Aspect wise mean Knowledge scores of Respondents on National Rural Health Mission

N=90

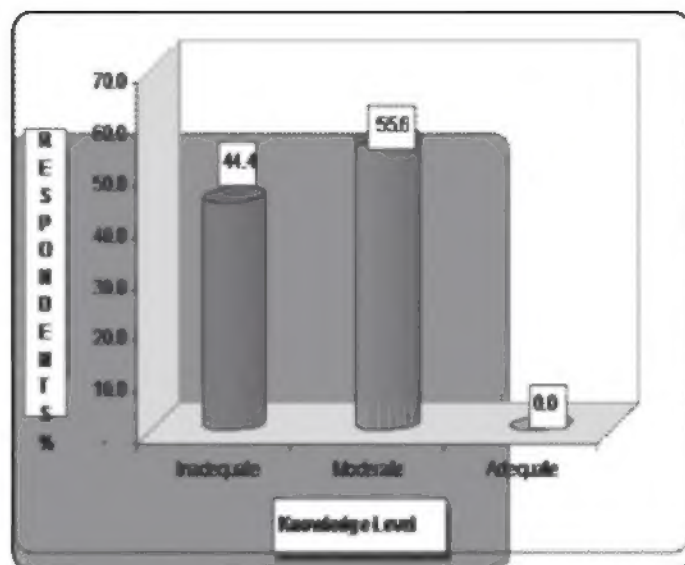
No.	Aspects	Max. Score	Respondents Knowledge		
			Mean	Mean (%)	SD (%)
I	Concepts	9	4.50	50.0	17.2
II	Objective, Component and Vision of NRHM	9	4.69	52.1	16.9
III	ASHA and NRHM	5	2.58	51.6	25.4
IV	JananiSurakshaYojana	4	2.14	53.6	29.6
V	IPHS and NRHM	7	3.26	46.5	23.0
VI	Role of Health worker	12	6.54	54.5	20.2
	Combined	46	23.71	51.5	11.8

Represents aspect wise mean knowledge score of respondents on National Rural Health Mission. The results show that existing knowledge of health workers was highest (54.5Percent) in the aspect of Role of health workers and least in the area of IPHS and NRHM (46.5 percent) in JananiSurakshaYojana the knowledge score was (53.6 percent), in objectives, components and vision of NRHM the mean score was (52.1 percent), and in IPHS and NRHM score were (46.5 percent) whereas in ASHA and NRHM the mean score was 51.6percent respectively.



Aspect wise Mean Knowledge scores of Respondents on National Rural Health Mission Knowledge level of Respondents on National Rural Health Mission

Knowledge level	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
Inadequate	Below 50 % Score	40	44.4
Moderate	51-75 % Score	50	55.6
Adequate	Above 75 % Score	0	0.0
Total		90	100.0



Association between Knowledge level and Demographic Variables of Respondents: To determine the significant association between knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Results of the study revealed that significant association was found between gender, age, training undergone in National Rural Health Mission, with knowledge level of respondent on National Rural Health Mission ($P < 0.05$), Hence, Hypothesis (H_1) - there is significant association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables of Health workers in terms of gender, age, training undergone in National Rural Health Mission is accepted.

Non-Significant association was found between Education, Occupation, Experience in under National Rural Health Mission with knowledge level of respondents on National Rural Health Mission ($P > 0.05$), Hence Hypothesis (H_2) there is significant association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables of Health workers in terms of Education, occupation, Experience in under National Rural Health Mission is rejected.

Recommendations:

- A similar study may be conducted on a large sample for wider generalization.
- A similar study may be conducted to assess the attitude and practices of Health workers regarding National Rural Health Mission.
- A comparative study can be undertaken to assess the knowledge and attitude of male and female health workers regarding National Rural Health Mission.

- A quasi experimental study can be carried out to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme among the health workers regarding National Rural Health Mission.
- In service education programme can be provided to the health workers for improving and updating their knowledge.

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